The New Emperer Succeeds at the Age of Tweaty-Nine-Short Sketches of Father and Son.

Bereire, June 15.—Emperor Frederick died at the Priedrichskron Palase, at Potadam, at eleven o'clock this morning. At his bedside wore Empress Victoria, Crown Prince William, Prince Hismry, Princess Victoria, Princes Princess Prince Hismarck, a member of the Ministry, Dr. Morel Mackenzie and the assistant physicians, beside many other members of the household. Just before the Emperor's demine a Ministerial Council was held, and various moportant affairs of State hurriedly discussed. Prince Bismarck presided, and was much affected by the terrible pathos of the scene.

The funeral services will be more simple than those which took place over the body of Emperor William, but they will be more the less impressive, as Emperor Frederick was loved by every one of his subjects.

The Releksassiger (official paper) publishes the following announcement:

'The Royal sufferer has ended his cartaly career. By God's decree the Emperor King, our most gracious mister, passed to his eternal rest shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, after long and grievous sufferings, which were borne with admirable fortitude and submission to God's will. The Royal house and the German paople have been twice bereaved within a short time. They deeply manns the all too early decease of our much betoved ruler.

"Ministran Ge State,"

"MINISTER OF STATE."



The Emperor died without a struggle. He was arrounded by all the members of his family. The remains now lie on the bed on which the Smperor died.

EMPEROR PREDERICE III.

San Souci. In the

ns that his remains should be integral in arrison Church at Potsdam. derick William Nicholas Charles, late Em-



As is the custom to the house of Hoben lern, he ontered the Prussian army early in life, where he received the patent of heutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards at Pots-dom, when 10 years old. He took a lively inter-est in military affairs, and soon advanced to

higher rank.

During the troublein Schleswig-Heistein, in 1948-0, he turned out with the army, and in the Danish eampaign, in 1864, he served in a rather subordinate capacity.

Nevertheless, he gave sufficient proof of his great ability to cause the King to entrust to him the most important task in the war with Austria two years later, in 1865; namely, the command of the left Prussian wing operating in and from Silesia.

command of the left Prussian wing operating in and from Silesia.

As chaet of the second Prussian army, as it was called, he had under his command about 150,000 men. How athy the Prince played his part and how his timely appearance on the hat thefield of Keniggrentz decided the fortune of the day is well known.

In the France-Germain war, 1870-71, he acted a very conspicuous part as commander of the troops of Bavaria, Wurttemburg and Baden. He led the third army which consisted of about 200,000 men and 500 guns. He went the victories of Weissenberg, August 4, and Woerth, August 6, and bore a distinguished part in the succeeding events of that war.

He teed part in the battle of Sedan, September 1, 1870, when Field Marshal McMahon, the levelofore invincible Duku of Magenta, was defeated, and he was present the next day at the memorable surrender of Emperor Napoleon Two mouths later let was made field marshal



sia he, as Crown Prices, took part is the more important affairs of the state, and was one of the most important members of the Imperial Cookell. He has always affacred to a more liberal policy than his father did, and the Liberals and Progressists in the German Empire looked to him to bring about the enactment of a more liberal policy as soon as he had a firm hold of the reins of government. At the request of his father and in the interest of the German Empire he visited a number of the foreign courts. During the period from June 4 to December 8, 1878, while his father was suffering from the effects of the attempt of his life, the Grown Prince was the Regrent of the German Empire and of the Kingdom of Prussia, phrauant to an



CROWN PRINCE, PREDERICK WILLIAM.

order issued by the Emperor. The Crown Prince has shown a lively interest in the liter are and artistic tendencies of the present time, and, with the assistance of the Crown Princess, he has endeavored to advance German art as

nuch as possible. Notwithstanding the sad affliction which ke him so long between hope and despair, he took hold of the affairs of the Empire with a firm hand that promised well for the German na-

more rapidity and the noise amounts to

The dead Emperor leaves behind him a a family of five, consisting of William Frederick, who succeeds him. Prince Henry, the second son, and the three daughters. Victoria, Sophia and Margaret. William, the new Emperor has tee son as yet but a child.

The young man who has so suddenly, though not unexpectedly became Emperor of Germany, received the title of Major-General as a birth-day present from the old Emperor, his grandfather, on January 37. The advanced age of the monarch, and the frail condition of the Crown Prince's health certainly had much to de with the grandsom's rapid promotion. Two years Prince's health certainty had much to do with the grandson's rapid promotion. Two years ago the then Prince William ranked only as a major, and people in general locked with sur-prise at the slowness with which he advanced yet all praised the thoroughness of his military Innumerable princelings were then abo

Innumerable princeings were then assor-him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian prince receives his straps at the age of ten. He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally sub-ject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an or dinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or, no attention—in a military way—paid to

was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—paid to his royal rank. But all this was changed when he wore the brilliant insignia of a Prussian Major General. The aged Emperor appointed him by telegraph, he being stationed at Potsdam, and a few hours later he presented himself to his grandstre in his new regimentals, beaming happily at his increased importance. Any hour might make him Crown Prince, yes. King and Emperor, and the proud old ruler thought it but to recognize this possibility, and propare the young man for its realization.

The Crown Prince Willium was born in January, 1858, and is therefore twenty-nine years old. He was married February 37, 1881, to Augusta Victoria daughter of the late Duke Von Schleswig-Holstein. Four children have been born to them, the cldest being William, born May 5, 1882. The Crown Prince succeeds to a throne at an earlier age than any of his family. His grandfather, William I., of Germany, was sixty-three years old when on the death of his father he was crowned King of Prussia. Emperor Frederick III, was fifty-seven at the time of his succession. The present Emperor was his grandfather's favorite, and has always be in more in harmony with the policy of Chancellor Bismarck than his father. He is at heart a soldier, and is thoroughly German. He was creminly educated, receiving his early training under private tuition. He was well grounded in the classics, languages and mathematics, and was then sent to the Gymnasium at Cassel, where he was prepared for the University at Bonn. He worked hard, and was aland marry well. The girls were very happy and every thing moved as smoothly as steel on ice, until a forewoman was introduced to take the place of a foreman. Immediately she put a stop to all singing during the day and all dancing at noon. There was a decided stir among the girls at these new rules, but they were forced to submit. Since then they spend the noon hour reading and doing fancy He was the only son of King William of Prassia and of Queen Augusta. He was born October 18, 1831, and was therefore at the time of his fleath well advanced in years. The first years of his childhood he passed in Balesburg, near Potadam, where he was born. His carnest character and eminent talents were early developed under the care of excellent masters among others Prof. Ernest Curtlus, who also accompanied him to the University of Bonn, where the Prince was matriculated in the law accompanied him to the University of Bonn, where the Prince was matriculated in the law at Cassel, where he was prepared for the University of Heidelberg the Prince returned to Bertin, attli pursuing the study of law, and when his education land been completed he visited several foreign countries, among others England, where it is said of him while at Bonn that he was Royal, eidest daughter of Queen Victoria. work. Most of the girls are experts with the needle, and those who read would surprise a scholar with their quotations. Still the majority are nuch addicted to love stories of the "Duchess" order. There are more handsome girls in this factory than could be found among the same numberata reception. They are beautifully formed, and the influence of the oil keeps the hands white and prevents them hardening from contact with the iron.-Nellie Bly, in Philadelphia Press. most of his featows in symmula and some other branches of athleties. He was much indulged by the students of the University, who consented to produce plays written by him. One of the plays, which was not thoroughly worthless, was "Charlemagne," being founded on the historical incident. He was placed in the First Regiment of the Charleman of the First Regiment after Things Which Every Wide. Awake Woman Wants to Know. Gay Roman sashes are shown so wide that gathered bodiees are made from limit as a First Lieutemant, after the had obtained his degree at Bonn in \$77. On the occasion of taking his military ank, Emperor William, his grandfather, said to The open V-shaped bodices of summer evening toilets are, in many cases, completed by a guimpe of silk illusion

rank, Emperor William, his granutatior, san to him: "You have learned from a study of histo-ry that all the Kings of Prussia, together with their duties as Regents, always paid chief at-tention to the army. The great elector gave a mighty example to his hosts by his own person shirred to a velvet collar. appear on some of the new shot fabries. mighty example to his hosts by his own person-al courage. Frederick knew very well when he placed the crown upon his head that he would be compelled to defend his step. He knew well, however, that his troops, fried in battle, would enable him to do so. Frederick William L. in the garrison which you now enter, and which has been well called the cradle of the Prussian army land the firm foundation to its creanizafrom tennis flannels and simple muslins to elaborate dresses of lace and embroidery. rmy, laid the firm foundation to its organiz ing combinations in millinery. tion by the strict discipline which he intro duced, without which no army can exist, and this spirit still lives. Frederick the Great possessed of natural talent as a comman straight and without drapery.



AUGUSTA. WIFE OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

basis of the army with which he made war and fought battles that made him immortal. In the last year it was the Prussian army, with its invincible courage, its steadfast endurance, that enabled Prussia to attain the great position she now occupies. Your youth fell in these days you have in your father a noble example in the chidance of wars and of battles. In the service in which you are about to enter, however, you will come across matters that may seem insignificant to you; but you will learn that in the service nothing is small, and that every stone belonging to the structure of an army must be properly formed if the completed edifice is to be firm and lasting, therefore, I bid you go and do your duty."

tells how to light a lamp with a snowhall " But who in the dickens wants to light a lamp with a snowball when two boxes of matches can be had for five And where is a fellow to fin nowballs during the summer season? It would be too expensive to store up snowballs as we do ice, just for the pur- cut crystal are also to be seen, as are pose of lighting lamps, and, besides we use gas. - Drake's Magazine.

-Don't ask a woman over thirty hou old she is. Wait until she tells you and then add eight. Sommerville Jour

GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

age the men who had been working in

the bolt works gave such dissatisfaction

at the same work. The venture was

mill. Once again they made a success

and the doors of the hinge factory were

thrown open to them.

For just this purpose the factories

were visited to see what kind of people

worked there, what prospects they had

In life and what they aimed at. At the

first thing they do after entering the

building is to change their street dress

for one to work in, tie up their hair,

roll up their sleeves, and putting on a

coffee sack apron are ready to begin

the day's labor. At seven o'clock the-

last whistle blows, the wheels groan

and screech as if they were weary to

resume another day's work, but in a

little while they began to move with

Little girls from six years up to

twelve put the nuts on the bolts and

pack them. The "nutting on" is also

accomplished by machine power. The

worker puts a nut on a plate, then, after catching the head of a bolt in the

laws above, she presses her foot on the

pedal, when, presto! the work is done.

At long tables, built of substantial

wood, are rows of young girls, inter-

spersed with a scattering of women

whom life cast forth in their old age.

They pile the bolts, row after row, al-

ternate heads, then wrap them in

The girls always come to the factory

clad neatly and well. It seems rather

strange, but they never mingle with

the men in the same factory. They in-

variably find sweethearts elsewhere

POINTS FOR LADIES.

Small figures of gay colors in blocks

Belted waists will be made up for

summer toilets of every description,

Green and black is one of the pleas-

Many of the skirts designed to be

worn with belteds bodiess are full,

All the gay tarlatan plaids are re

For dinner table decoration there

are some pretty little glass globes in

red, clear white, and also opaque pink

and yellow (the colors softly merging

into each other) ghas, sold in sets of

five joined together, for holding small

flowers. Some are arranged in semi-

circles for the corners, and others

Short mantles are most largely im-

Conspicuous among the newer goods are the silver-trimmed leather objects,

such as card-cases, note-books, visiting-

books, letter-cases, portfolios and

pocketbooks. Favorite leathers in the newest goods are pig and monkey skins, highly prized because they wear well.

Lizard skins, mottled and of many

shades, are also employed; so are

the durable scalskin, kaugaroo and

In both sterling silver and in plate

ware occurs what is termed the old-

Any one who has given attention to

the matter must have noticed the

exceeding popularity of enumeled

jewelry, especially in the new flower

pattern, which include orchids, morn-

ing-glories, wild roses, double English

violets, lilies and the passion flower.

The candlesticks are many of them

exceedingly quaint and charming. In

these as well as the more stately can-

delebra, both English and American patterns prevail. One sees occasionally

in these traces of Japanese and Chinese

art, and there are some specimens in

Russian styles. The candelebra are

made with two, three, four, five or

more lights, to suit the purses of the

buyers. Candlesticks and lamps of

low candlesticks for bedrooms, in

Dresden and Sevres wares .- N. Y.

-Never sun feather beds. Air then

thoroughly on a windy day in a cost place. The sun draws the oll and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

ported for wearing over dresses of

straight for the sides of a table.

light weight.

silver finish.

peated in the new Scotch ginghams.

omething terrific.

- "They that live in glass houses The Stordy Maidons Employed in the Wire Mills of Pittsburgh. should not throw stones"-that's what There are probably a thousand women the lard cheese maker should rememin the city of Pittsburgh who work in ber when he calls "fle" to the butterine fron mills making bolts, nuts, hinges maker. - Dairy World.

THE DAIRY.

and barbed wire. Over three years -If the brush is to be used it is of more importance on the cow than on he horse, yet the former is almost enthat the proprietors decided to try girls tirely neglected in that respect .- Cindennati Times. -Milch cows take out of their food

such a success that nothing would induce them to go back to the boys and about twenty per cent of the manurial men. Just about the same time the value. This can be lost, but not dewire mill was removed from Illinois to stroved With forty cows you have Pittsburgh, and, as the girls were such eighty cents worth per day.-N. 1'. a success in the bolt works it was decided to give them a trial in the wire

-It requires about one-sixteenth less food to put animals in condition in warm than it does in cold weather. If the dairyman expects his cows to be fatigue. Several times he was wound profitable he must look after their comort both as to food and shelter. - Ohio Farmer.

first sight of the bolt works one can milk during the first year. Weigh it, not believe that any thing bright or interesting could live inside. At the call see how rapidly it gathers, and note its of the 6:30 a. m. whistle girls are seen density. Keep a record; if it is not up to the standard, sell her, if above it, coming from all directions towards the factory. They are generally dressed keep her and improve your herd .tidy and well, and with their lunch National Tribune. baskets on their arms are not unlike any working girl one may see. The

-It is not important that a young calf should have whole milk, except during the first two or three days, while the cow's milk is unfit for other use. That skimmed and warmed to blood heat is better than whole milk after it has become cold.

-Do not mix the morning's and evening's milk when taking it to the factory or sending it to the city, but let the dealer or factory man known which is which so that he can protect both you and himself by disposing of the oldest first. A little of this kind of honesty will go a long way in saving trouble to all concerned. Each mess has its value when properly handled, but when mixed they hurt each other. -American Dairyman.

-It does not pay the dairy farme, to raise a calf for boef, or to raise a heiter calf from a poor or even medium cow, but it certainly does pay them to raise the heifer calves from good cows-in fact, it is the only way a poor farmer can afford to improve his herd this should be remembered, and the first step is to test each cow for quantity and quality of her milk. How many of our readers are going to turn over a new leaf and do it?-Prairie Farmer.

CARING FOR MILK. Various Items of Good Management and True Economy.

A Scottish authority, Mr. J. A. Stephenson, in a lecture lately delivered upon butter-making and marketing, has this to say about milking and the record of milk.

In addition to having suitable food and pure water, dairy cows should be provided with properly ventilated houses, constructed in such way as to resist the heat of summer and coldness of winter, and to insure a circulation of fresh air without drafts. Uniformity of temperature is very largely condu cive to a regular milk yield, and if its quantity is dependent upon the kind ity is affected by the kind of air inhaled. So far as concerns the purity and flavor of milk and butter, there need be no hesitation in asserting that the expense and study devoted to a proper system of feeding is largely thrown away in the case of cows kept thrown away in the case of complaint, costiveness, nervousness and and amount of food consumed, its qualn an ill-ventilated building and breathing a vitiated atmosphere, charged with carbonic acid gas and ammonia-the products of decomposition. A due pro portion of oxygen in the air breathed is essential to the purity not only of the blood of the animal, but also of the

milk, which is a secretion from it. The milking should be done in a gentle, thorough and cleanly manner. Milk or "strippings" left in the udder through careless or incomplete milking, are either reabsorbed into the system, tending to the fattening of the cow and her spolution as a milker, or become sources of irritation and disease. Were any conclusive investigation practicable, it would probably appear that the diseases of the udder have very largely resulted from this cause alone. order to proper cleanliness, a pail of water should be provided, in which the milkers may frequently rinse their

As an item of good management and economy, the weighing the produce of cows at every milking is very CINCINNATI, June 18, IVE STOCK-Cattle-Common 82 25 6 3 50 Choice Butchers. 6 90 6 5 10 strongly to be recommended, which, with the appliances now to had for the purpose, can be do with the minimum of time trouble, and with the following vantages:-(1) It provides an effect check on the work of the milk which, in consideration of what just been said about the consequer of inefficient milking, is a matter vital importance, especially in larger dairies, where hired milkers employed. (2) It furnishes a rel ble indication as to the gene health of the cows, the milk yie of which is affected by the slightest ment. (3) A most valuable result tained by the regular weighing of milk, is the exact estimate it enat one to form of the comparative val of individual cows in the herd, not or in regard to milk yield, but when proper test is regularly applied, of b ter production also; a matter of the most importance in selection, which at the very foundation of the de farmer's success, the use of inte cows resembling the working with perfect machinery, at a sacrifice b of labor and produce. (4) The di milk yield of the cow, supplemen with particulars of the butter conte of the milk in ounces per gallor natural system having been perfec

of 28,000 to a quart.

out for practical use. - Farm, Field and

he one sent to us for \$1.50 a doze talls of which have since been worked -Shad eggs are counted on the basis

General Sheridan's Horses.

Gallant Phil Sheridan during the war rode four horses. Of these the one which Buchanan Read immortalized will live longest in memory of mankind. The animal was a large black gelding with three white feet, which was presented him at Rienzi, Miss., by the officers of the Second Michigan cavalry, of which he was Colonel. was orginally named Rienzi, but after the famous twenty-mile ride the animal was re-christened Winchester, and thencelorth bore that honored name. It was his favorite saddle horse, and partook more of Sheridan's spirit than any he ever bestrode. He chose it to use in battle, for the horse knew as well as his master what was required of him, and never finched at danger or faltered in ed, having received a bullet in each of his fore-shoulders and was badly torn under the haunches by the explosion of -It is important to note the heifer's a shell. This horse was ridden in the famous raid around Richmond and was keep it apart and test it for cream to in the fight at Yellow Tavern, where Jeb Stuart fell. He was in the battle at Five Forks and carried Sheridan to Appomattox on the day of the surrender.-Pittsburgh Commercial.

-He was a young man out canvassing for subscriptions to a projected Democratic daily. The man who answered his ring had a G. A. R. button in his lapel. This was the conversation: "Would you like to put your name "Guess not; It's down for our paper?" Democratic." "Yes, but you ought to hear the other side." "Thanks. I've heard the other side." "Where was that?" "From '61 to '65 at Gottysburg. Vicksburg and several other places,' The young man is now canvassing with a door-mat for an attraction .- Minne-

- Schoolmaster Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet now answer me: who was the father of these gentlemen? (Boys silent.) You can not tell? Well, now let's try again. You know Mr. Sparkes, who lives over the way? Well, then, Mr. Sparkes has got three boys-Tommy, John and Bill: now who was the father of these boys? Boys-Mister Sparkes. Master-Very good. Now, then, Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet: who-Boys (in a hurry)-Mr. Sparkes!

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly es teemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work "Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid,

Wife and Mother':
"For the aching back-should it be slow recovering its nermal strength—an All-cock's Ponous Plasten is an excellent com-forter, combining the sensation of the sus-tained pressure of a strong, warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the sent of termalines for recover days, is the seat of uneasiness for several days—in ob-stinate cases for perhaps a fortnight." "For pain in the back wear an Allcock's Ponous Plaster constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back

comes beavy and the aching incessant. THAT "dead men, tell no tales" is not an article of faith with Spiritualists. - Martin', Vineyard Becold.

Fertile, Pair, but Unbealthy rheumatism it is unrivaled.

It is to be presumed that the Christian-ized Indians are all Lo church people.— Boston Courier.

Geppert Medicinum, Chelmati, cures throat, lung, nerve discases; Oxygen cure, preumatherapy, physiological massage, medical baths, electricity, homeopathy.

It is not altogether strange that a bee rethal should lead to a honey moon. Tus Best Disinfectant remedy for skin

rritations is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

PREE! A 3-foot French Glass, Oval Pront, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. Man-CRANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILI. & Co., Chicago

"HAMLET" is a pi y for all time. It will never give up the ghost. -Puck.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water, Druggists sell it 250 Can a bank that can't stand a loan be

THE MARKETS.

had for the purpose, can be done with the minimum of time and trouble, and with the following advantages:—(1) It provides an effectual check on the work of the milkers,	Choice Butchers 4 60 63 5 10 HOGS—Common 4 25 18 5 00 Good Packers 5 35 63 5 80 SHEEP—Good to choice 5 75 64 50 LAMBS—Good to choice 5 75 64 50 FLOUR—Family 5 66 63 26 GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 rod 9 91 No. 3 red 9 5314
which, in consideration of what has just been said about the consequences of inefficient milking, is a matter of vital importance, especially in the	Oats-No. 2 mixed
larger datries, where hired milkers are employed. (2) It furnishes a relia- ble indication as to the general health of the cows, the milk yield	PROVISIONS Fork Mess. 14 25 214 56   Lard-Prime Steam. 8 15 28 8 25   BUTTER-Choice duity 14 3 15   Prime to Choice Creationy 16 25 19   APPLES-Prime, per 1b1, new. 2 50 28 3 52   POTATOES-Per 1b1, new. 2 50 28 3 52
of which is affected by the sightest all- ment. (3) A most valuable result ob- tained by the regular weighing of the milk, is the exact estimate it enables	NEW YORK   FLOUR-State and Western   2 30 0 5 25
one to form of the comparative values of individual cows in the herd, not only in regard to milk yield, but when a	Outs—Mired
proper test is regularly applied, of but- ter production also; a matter of the ut- most importance in selection, which is at the very foundation of the dairy	No. 2 Chicago Spring
farmer's success, the use of interior cows resembling the working with im- perfect machinery, at a sacrifice both of labor and produce. (4) The daily	FLOUR-Family 3 00 00 3 0514 GRAIN-Wheat, No 2 06 8884 Corn-Mixed 56343 5714 Oats-Mixed 40 64 PORK-Mess 645 00
milk yield of the cow, supplemented with particulars of the butter contents of the milk in ounces per gallon (a natural system having been perfected	LARD—Refined 950 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
by means of which the necessary test- ing can be done in an accurate, inex- pensive and expeditious manner), these	Oata-Mixed Says LOUISVILLE FLOUR-A No. 1 8 75 0. 8 90 GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red 2 02 CornMixed 2 02
together divide the details for a record of much value, not only for the deter- mination of the merits of individual cows, but also furnish the basis for a	Oats—Mired 25/40 17 PORK—Mess 25/50 17 Lard—Steam 25/50
system of proportional feeding advo- cated by Sir J. B. Lawes, and the de-	PICTURES COPIED! PICTURES: PORCHAITS: CRAYONS! Weyunranne to copy pictures. Cabibet Size, equal

## WHAT

WARNER'S (BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, SAFE CURE NEURALGIA, HEAD ACHE, CURES NERVOUSHESS ET

There is no doubt of this great remedy's potency. It is no New Discovery un-(organs) are diseased.

DIZZINESS, GURED WITH & FEMALE TROUBLES. WARNER'S DROPSY, SAFE CURE. Ask your friends and neigh-

bors what

WARNER'S SAFE Cure has done for them. Its record |- CHE is beyond the range of doubt-It has cured millions and we have millions of testimonials to prove our assertion. WARNER'S SAFE Cure will cure you if you will give

it a chance.

"A FINE, SURE MEDICINE." Rabway & Co.—Gentlemen: Your Pills have often wanted of elektons to my feasily. I mere think it safe to be without them; they are a fine, sure medicine. Most respectfully yours, IENNIY KIN WORTH. Chemas, Iraquia County, Ill.

What a Physician Says of Radway's Pills. Dit A. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Dessettle, Ga.

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DR. RADWAY'S PILLASES STORED

Dyspepata of Long Standthy Cared. Dr. Hann av I have for years been troubled with Dyspepan and Love complaint and found but that excited until I got your l'ills, and they made a physical cure. They are the best, undiction I even

bad in my life. Your friend faterer, Mich. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y. JONES PAYS THE FREIGHT \$60. BINGHAMTON. N. T.

PILES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



known and mayhap worthless, but is familiar to the pubilic for years as the only reliable remedy for diseases of the
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To be well, your blood
must be pure, and it never
can be pure if the Kidneys,
(the only blood purifying
organs) are diseased.

The treatment of many thousands of cases
of these eleronic weaknesses and discressing
aliments peculiar to females, at the invalidation of the series of woman's peculiar management.

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must be pure, and it never
can be pure if the Kidneys,
(the only blood purifying
organs) are diseased. "cure-all." but as a most perfect special for woman's peculiar altiments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strengt to the whole system, and to the wonds and its appendages in particular. For overwrived, worn-out, "run-down, decilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, scansatresses, "shop-griss,' house-keepers, sursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest certify boost, being street exception. San appetituing and sur-cutting mervine, "Favorite Prescription," as noothing and strengthening mervine, "Favorite Prescription," is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing hervons excitability, irrability, exhaustion, prestration, hysteru, speems and other distressing, nervous spinitums commonly alternaturing tops foundational and organio disease of the wond. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental suriety and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

disease of the womb. It muses below and releves mental statisty and sespondency.

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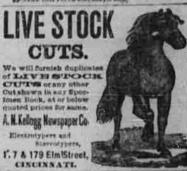
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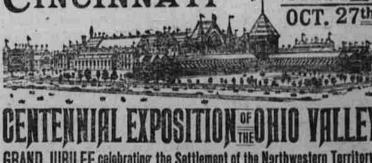
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